

[THURSDAY, June 22, 1769.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

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JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

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Flour at 19/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
13 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 0d.
Flour	16s. 0d.	Pork	50s. 0d.
Brown Bread	16s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
West-India Rum	35. 10d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 0d.
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Muscovado Sugar	56s.	Bees	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	15. 0d.	Nut Wood	30s. 0d.
Molasses	15. 10d.	Oak ditto	18s. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
THURSDAY	18	12	after 4	31	before 8
FRIDAY	19	1	4	32	8
SATURDAY	20	2	4	32	8
SUNDAY	21	3	4	32	8
MONDAY	22	3	4	33	8
TUESDAY	23	4	4	33	8
WEDNESDAY	24	5	4	33	8

WILLIAMSBURG, June 1.

MONTOR, XI.

My dear Countrymen,

ANIMATED with the sincerest zeal
for your prosperity and happiness,
founded, as they inevitably are,
on the preservation of our liberties,
I have been attentively watching
the course of events, at this dan-
gerous period, and obtaining the best intelligence
from Britain, that I might resume my office of
laying before you the intentions of those, who
would by fraud or force annihilate our free con-
stitution.

I can now furnish you with such an account of things
from the most authentic information, as will, I
humbly conceive, persuade you, that the most fa-
tal measures are meditated and executing against
the liberties of America; measures which we are
called upon by every thing sacred and dear to us,
to frustrate by a firm and unanimous opposition.

On the first day of this session of Parliament,
Mr. Hans Stanley, a Ministerial man, in seconding
the motion for an address to the King, declared,
that the late duty-act was laid expressly to bring
the question of right to a decision, and that care
had been taken to draw the troops from the fron-
tiers to the great towns to ensure its success.

My Lord North, the Chancellor of the Exche-
quer, gave it, as his opinion, that they ought to
have America prostrate at their feet, before they
even deigned to listen to her complaints.

In both Houses of Parliament, every false and
inflammatory letter, from Governor Bernard and
the Commissioners of the Customs, is presented,
perused, and heard with applause; while every
thing, that might detect them and vindicate us, is
carefully suppressed; a fate which has also attend-
ed our Petition, Memorial and Remonstrance.
It is not, that the Parliament is unacquainted with
the existence of such papers, but the Ministry in-
form the Lords and Commons, they do not think
proper to present them unless called for; at the
same time they are secure of a majority against any
such motion. By this manœuvre they artfully se-
cure themselves from any future Parliamentary cen-
sure; and withhold that evidence, which would
manifest the falacy of their representing the oppo-
sition in America as partial and factious.

The sentiments at Court, it may be depended
on, are most unfavourable to our rights; and no
one is countenanced there, who does not echo ab-
solute submission in the subject.

With the present Ministers, every pernicious tale-
bearer, from America, is heard, applauded and
believed; every relator of truth heard, indeed,
but not credited. The agent for the Massachu-
setts-Bay, was directed to present a petition from
the Delaware counties; which, when he presented,
the Secretary of State received, with this obser-
vation, I suppose, Sir, this was drawn up at some

coffee-house in Philadelphia, and sent down for
them to sign. Such is the manner, in which the
constitutional complaints of the people are treated!

In the merchants and manufacturers we can have
no hope, but as we make them feel; since other-
wise, they move only to pay their court to the Mi-
nistry, and for that reason have been quiet this
session, and immoveable by all the efforts of the
friends to America.

That you may judge how little benefit we are
to expect from any change of Ministry, I will give
you a short character of the contending parties,
from which an arbitrarily inclined court, will al-
ways select a Ministry adapted to its purposes.

These parties are distinguished by the names of
their leaders, into that of Bedford, Rockingham,
Grenville and Shelburne. The first is now in
power, men abandoned in morals, desperate in for-
tunes, and despicable in abilities; but devoted to
the most arbitrary designs of the Court, which they
are pursuing with such blind zeal, as must soon
and inevitably work the ruin of the constitution,
or of themselves. These are avowed and violent
enemies to the liberties of Great-Britain, as well
as of America. The Rockingham party are friends
to trade, to the liberty and happiness of the peo-
ple; but to the support of the right of Parliament
over us, they are firm, though in the execution
they would be more temperate than the former,
or than the Grenvillian party, which without vir-
tue or ability has too much cunning to attempt
any thing against Great-Britain, but are with art,
obtinacy and resentment, eagerly soliciting an op-
portunity of wreaking their vengeance on us; Mr.
Grenville's party is therefore in violent opposition
to the present Ministry, on every question but that
of America. The last party, led by our firm and
unalterable friend Lord Shelburne, are the only
men, who on the great ground of liberty and the
constitution, still think and maintain, the Parliament
has no right to tax us; they are true friends to
both countries on various principles, and in a
Court more favourable to the liberty of the sub-
ject might hope for countenance and opportunity
to save the constitution from ruin, and the people
from oppression. But at present, there is little
prospect of their ever gaining such ascendancy in
administration as will enable them to complete
their benevolent purposes; so that all we can ex-
pect from them, is to exclaim without ceasing a-
gainst measures they cannot prevent. We have
seen Lord Shelburne in administration; but single
against all the foes of America, therefore incapa-
ble of stemming the oppressive torrent.

Such, my countrymen, is the true state of affairs
in Great-Britain, from which I cannot but observe,
that the preservation of our liberties depends whol-
ly upon your wisdom, resolution and virtue. How
invaluable a possession liberty is, how essential to
the security of every blessing you can hope to en-
joy yourselves, or bequeath to your posterity, has
been already so fully explained, that I need not
dwell upon it now; nor will I entertain a doubt,
that any among you will tamely see it violated,
or hesitate to oppose whenever it shall be invaded.
The eyes of all Europe are now turned upon A-
merica, and the friends to freedom expect such a
conduct from you, as becomes a people animated
with the sacred spirit of liberty, and impressed with
a just sense of your constitutional rights. That
the means of vindicating your insulted liberties are
in your power, cannot be doubted; and I hope
time will justify me in thinking, your resolution to
use them is equally unquestionable.

NORFOLK, May 29. 1769.

Mr. RIND,

As the following article is a fact, we shall be glad
to see it taken notice of in your Gazette, by
which you will oblige several of your readers.

ON the return of Col. Joseph Hutchings from
Williamsburg, he was waited on by a num-
ber of the principal inhabitants of this borough,
to testify their intire approbation of his conduct
in the late Assembly; and having requested him
to accompany them to a tavern, where he was
genteelly and elegantly entertained by them, they
unanimously assured him, that if he would serve

again, they were fully determined to elect him
their representative, without suffering him to be
at any expence; adding, that they made no doubt
but the counties in general would return the same
members.

On Friday the 12th ult, at about 11 o'clock,
as the son of the Rev. Mr. William Dunlap, of
King and Queen county, attempting to run from
the kitchen to the mansion-house, a squirrel he
had in his pocket was struck dead with lightning:
The child providentially escaped without hurt.
The squirrel was taken out of his pocket in the
very posture in which it had been sitting, eating
a grain of corn.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 26.

"The American business is now finished as you
will see by the late resolves and address of both
Houses, which I mentioned in a former Letter,
and to which his Majesty returned an answer.

"The answer requires no comment; it must
surely carry conviction with it to those of our
countrymen, who still look for justice or clemency
from any but God.

"But as pains are taken from hence, to delude
the Americans into a hope, that nothing severe is
intended nor the urging this oppression further
than the present session, after which if they are
quiet, all will be redressed; I think it necessary to
acquaint you, that Mr. Hans Stanley, who, on the
first day of this session, seconded the ministerial
motion for an address, informed the House, that the
late duty act was intended to fix the right on A-
merica, and to co-operate with it the Troops had
been drawn into the large towns. This was un-
derstood as from the Ministry, which joined, with
the establishments of a board of customs and admi-
rality courts, and their conduct towards Boston,
cannot, I think, leave a doubt, that a settled plan
is adopted for absolutely and permanently enslave-
ing. Everything I see here confirms me in this
opinion. It is of the utmost consequence that our
countrymen should be fully convinced of this truth,
that hope may not delude them into a fatal inac-
tivity, but that they may determine unanimously and
seriously to pursue the constitutional means of re-
dress which are in their power, the desisting from
the culture of those things which are most profit-
able to this country, and from the consumption of
British manufactures.

"It would be the last resource of desperation
so to oppose those detestable measures, as would
necessarily draw upon us the denunciation of re-
bels. Individuals must shew their patriotism with-
out involving the community.

"The spirit of despotism shakes the constitui-
tion here, the soberest men begin to be alarm'd;
and ruminate upon the scenes of the last century.

"I am in doubt whether a single letter will
reach you, much less a packet, otherwise I should
send you a pamphlet, published here lately, under
the title of the Controversy between Great-Britain
and her Colonies, reviewed. It abounds with
sophistry, well calculated for the temper of the
times; and among the rest an attack upon the Far-
mer; but such an one, as I do not think deserves
his notice.

Once more let me assure you, Sir, that from the
justice of this country nothing is to be hoped; for
her fears and interests every thing. America must
alarm and shock these, or she will in vain appeal
to that."

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) May 11.

Ever since the Resignation of the Hon. Egerton
Leigh, Esq; the Place of Judge of his Majesty's
Court of Vice-Admiralty in this Province, has been
vacant (no Gentlemen of the Law having been
found that would accept it) till last Friday, when
James Simpson, Esq; was, by his Excellency the
Governor, appointed to that Office.—A Schooner
under Seizure in February last, through an Act of
Imprudence in the Master, for want of such a Judge
was restored to the Owners.—A Ship under Sei-
zure since the 28th past, will probably now be
brought into that Court.

Last Monday Night the House of Mr. Joseph Hutchins, in King's-street, was broke open, and robbed of near Five Hundred Pounds Sterling in Cash: Mr. Lee, the Watch-Maker's Shop, in Broad-street, was also broke open and robbed of several Watches, the same Night: So that it becomes the Inhabitants of this Town to be particularly on their Guard, at this Time, against the Ingenuity of such Artists. [With whom, thro' the unremitting Care and Kindness of the Mother Country, the American Colonies are always plentifully supplied, however sparing of her Favours in other Respects.]

May 18. Last Saturday arrived here, with his Majesty's Mail, in 51 Days from Falmouth, the Le Despencer Packet Boat, commanded by Capt. William Talbot, but, we hear, has not brought Orders for calling the General Assembly of this Province, so that, in Fact, the public Business remains in the same Situation, as if no Assembly had been elected.

B O S T O N, June 8.

The following was received from Virginia by the Post last Evening, and communicated to the House of Representatives.

S I R,

Williamsburg, May 20.

THE House of Burgesses met on the 8th Instant: On the 16th they took into their serious consideration the State of this Colony; and in the course of their Deliberations, being alarmed at the Distress in which all America is likely to be involved, came to several necessary Resolutions; Copies of which they have given me particular Directions to transmit without Delay, to the Speakers of the several Houses of Assembly, on the Continent, and to request their Concurrence therein.

In obedience to their Order, I now, Sir, enclose you a Copy of those Resolutions, and am persuaded the Importance of the Subject will be sufficient to engage the immediate Attention of your respectable House; and the Circumstances of America evince the propriety of their Conduct.

His Excellency the Governor, thought fit on the 17th, to dissolve the Assembly. However discouraging this Reprehension may be, yet we hope, that our Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty, our Regard to the true Interest of our Mother Country, and our Inclinations to terminate this unhappy Dispute, will be made Manifest & will, in the End, dispose our gracious Sovereign to interpose in our favour, and to procure for his injured People the Redress that they most humbly ask for.

I am with great Respect,

Your obedient Servant,

PEYTON RANDOLPH.

June 12. The General Court of this Province having been convened by Governor Bernard into this Town, in which there are no less than 3 Regiments, and the Main Guard with Cannon placed within a few Feet of the Court-House, and having remonstrated without effect, have for 13 Days past made a solemn and expressive Pause in public Business.

Tuesday last a Sloop arrived here from New-York, and brought 95 Soldiers, who belonged to one of the Regiments which is to return Home:—These Men have enlisted to serve in the Regiments now here.

Thursday last the large Dwelling House belonging to Major Bayard of Roxbury, was consumed by Fire. The greatest Part of the Furniture, we hear, was saved.

It is confidently reported that Lord Botetourt has wrote for Ships and Troops to quell the noble Spirit of the Virginians—the late Resolves of their House of Burgesses will reflect a lasting Honour on themselves and their Constituents.

By Capt. Hall who arrived last Friday, we have it from the best Authority that about the 10th of April, positive Orders were issued from Lord Hillsborough's Office for requiring Governor Bernard immediately to Repair to London, and from the same Authority we are told, he will never return to this Government—the deep Affliction this News gives may be read in every Countenance.

It is said a Lady of great Distinction not long since declared to a certain Personage, that——— and C——— P——— would be his Ruin.

We hear there are Associations entered into in England truly formidable to those who have dared to invade the Rights of the People.

Great Commissions all over England,—in London it is said that no less than 110,000 were assembled at one Time on Account of Mr. Wilks's Place being assumed by Col. Luttrell; the whole County of Middlesex are about presenting a Petition to his Majesty, in which our Americans are particularly noticed. It is said much depends upon the Success of this Petition.

By all the accounts from London we find, that an eminent Politician among us, is not only come to the End of his Tether, but has helped to bring greater Folks than himself into the same beatty situation.

Capt. Hall on the 6th of May spoke a Brig from Georgia, belonging to Boston, John Percival Master, off the Isle of White.—On the 8th of May, off the Lizard, he spoke the Harriot Packet, with the Paymaster-general and Mr. Jauncey on board, all well.—And on the 1st Inst. in Lat. 41, 46, N. Long. 52, 5, W. he spoke the Brig last Attempt, Capt. Lyde, from Boston for London, all well.

We hear that Orders have been received by the Packet for the 64th and 65th Regiments, with the Train of Artillery, to be removed from this Place to Halifax, and that they are to embark in about ten Days.—'Tis also said that the 14th Regiment is soon to go to New-York, and that the 29th will be stationed at the Castle.

The Public may be assured that the following Intelligence comes from Gentlemen of Distinction (our Friends) on the other Side the Water, by the last Vessel from London.—They write,

THAT the parliament remain fix'd in their resolution not to repeal the duty acts this session, and will rise the first of May. They hope the People here will remain as fix'd in their resolution of industry and frugality till those acts are repealed. And if they could be sure of that, they should almost wish them never to be repeal'd; being persuaded that we shall reap more solid and extensive advantages from the steady practice of those two great virtues, than we can possibly suffer damage from all the duties the parliament can levy on us. The friends to the late severe measures flatter themselves that we cannot long subsist without their manufactures;—they believe that we have not virtue enough to persist in such agreements;—they imagine the colonies will differ among themselves, deceive and desert one another, and quietly one after another submit to the yoke, and return to the use of British fineries:—they think that tho' the men may be contented with homespun stuffs, the women will never get the better of their vanity and fondness for English modes and gewgaws. The ministerial people all talk in this strain, and many even of the merchants.—If under all the insults and oppressions we are now expos'd to, we can prudently, as we have lately done, continue quiet, avoiding tumults, but still resolutely keeping up our claims and asserting our rights, we shall finally establish them; and this military cloud that now blusters over us, will pass away, and do us no more harm than a summer thunder shower.—But the advantages of our perseverance in industry and frugality will be great and permanent: Our debts will be paid; our farms will be better improv'd and yield a greater produce: Our real wealth will increase in a plenty of every useful home production, and all the true enjoyments of life, even tho' no foreign trade should be allow'd us:—All Ireland is strongly in favour of the American cause. They have reason to sympathize with us.

L O N D O N.

March 16. At a late meeting of the independent freeholders of the county of Downe, in the north of Ireland, the following resolutions were entered into, in opposition to a party who wanted to monopolize the choice of a Representative.

Earl of Moira in the Chair.

RESOLVED, That entertainments given by a Candidate to the freeholders before or during a poll, are unconstitutional, hurtful to the morals of the people, and a general loss to the kingdom, by the idleness they occasion.

RESOLVED, That if any candidate shall offer to give any entertainment to any of our tenants, we will, from that time, do every thing in our power to prevent his being elected.

RESOLVED, That each of us will provide lodging and entertainment for his own tenants, who cannot afford the expences of attending at the county town to give their votes.

RESOLVED, That any injunctions of persons of large fortunes, to direct the choice of Representatives, is an infringement of the constitution, and injurious to the liberty of the people.

RESOLVED, That we will, to the utmost of our power, oppose any candidate who shall be set up by such injunction.

The books originally kept in the Queen's library, where a private man of every regiment is finely coloured in his uniform, having lately been much inspected, gives great reason to surmise that an augmentation of the army in general is intended the approaching spring.

Most of the places of trust and profit, all over the continent, and in the West-India Islands, are said to be at present occupied by Scotchmen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

War-Office, April 12. 60th Reg. Foot, Capt. John Wharton to be Major, vice Robert Bayard; by purchase.

Ditto, Lieut. Francis Hutchinson to be Captain, vice John Wharton: by purchase
64th Reg. Foot, William Grotton, Gent. to be quarter-master.

London, April 18. The four city members were all of one opinion on a late occasion.

Yesterday morning the freeholders of Middlesex, met at the Mile End Assembly Room, according to the advertisement for that purpose. The room was full as it could be crowded, and it is computed to hold about 2500. All the avenues to the house were thronged, and above five thousand people were assembled in the road before it. At twelve John Sawbridge, Esq; member for Kitchin in Kent, was called to the chair, and declared the intention of the meeting. James Towatend, Esq; member for Westlote in Cornwall, in a very elegant and animated speech, deplored the necessity of seeking out some new remedy for a new grievance: which till this period no King, no Minister,

no enemy, no power on earth had ever laid upon this kingdom since it received the name of England.

With the greatest force and conviction from law, history and the natural rights of mankind, he asserted the privilege of representation to the people. He declared himself ready to run every risk, and to undergo every suffering to preserve this invaluable blessing to his countrymen; and that he would never tamely submit to offer up his liberty at the shrine of any Minister or earthly potentate or power. He concluded with a wish, that some freeholders would propose a plan that might serve to confirm to us the rights (if there are any) that still remain unviolated, and to recover those which have been violently and unjustly taken from us, especially that important leading right on which all others depend.—The right of election.

The Revd. Mr. Horne then made a motion, That a committee of Grievances, and Apprehensions be appointed to take the same into consideration, particularly the present alarming attack made on the right of election, and at the next general meeting to propose the proper constitutional measures to be taken for redress.

He supported his motion by many strong and convincing arguments, and it was carried *Nem. Con.* The Chairman in putting the question declared his entire approbation of it.

—Adair, Esq; George Bellas Esq; and many others spoke in support of the following motions, which were likewise carried *Nem. Con.*

II. That the Committee consist of one hundred freeholders.

III. That Walpole Eyre, Esq; be Chairman of the said Committee.

IV. That George Bellas Esq; be Deputy Chairman.

V. That the future meeting of the Committee and of the county, be called by advertisement in the public papers, signed by the Chairman or Deputy-Chairman.

A certain spirited gentleman, we are told, yesterday, at Mile-End, declared that he was determined, on his part, (and hoped it was the intention of the whole company) to exert himself in making decent and proper remonstrances against the oppressive measures, as he termed them, that had been lately practised; but that if such applications had no effect, he was determined, he said, to oppose them, if he died his black coat red.

The H. of C. which was very full yesterday continued sitting very late, and met again this day.

Yesterday the House had under their consideration, the return of the writ for the county of Middlesex, and adhered to their former resolution finding Mr. Wilkes incapable of being chosen a member of that House; a motion was made to delay the further consideration of this affair till Monday, but on a division 207 to 115, it was carried to proceed to-morrow.

It was this morning positively asserted, that the freeholders of a certain county have resolved on presenting petitions, to each branch of the L— next week, respecting the member of their choice, and also what they apprehend to be their own right.

This morning there was a great resort of respectable gentlemen at the apartments of John Wilkes, Esq; in the King's-Bench Prison.

All considerate men are fearful of the consequences which the present public disputes may produce; and heartily wish that both sides had not carried matters so far as to render it very difficult for either to retract.

April 29. It was yesterday morning reported, that a great man in the law, who has lately testified his disapprobation of certain measures, will speedily resign all his employments.

The petition intended to be presented, it is said, is likely to meet with a warm reception: as the friends to Ad——n have industriously propagated a report that they are all prepared, come when they will.

The following was intended for our last Paper, but left out for want of Room.

Mr. PRINTER,

New-York, June 14.

IN several of our late Papers were published the Names of ten Boston Merchants who obstinately refused to come into the general Agreement for the Non-Importation of Goods from Great Britain, which the Welfare of all the British Colonies, and even of Great Britain itself, pointed out as a Measure of absolute Necessity;—since, according to the unanimous Opinion of all the best Judges and Friends to their Country in the British Dominions, this Measure generally pursued thro' all the Colonies, will be alone sufficient; and is the only effectual one in our Power to use that will be so, to obtain a Removal of the oppressive Burdens laid upon us, and a full Redress of all our Grievances. It appears by the last Boston Papers, that these infatuated Men, whose selfishness has led them to become Pests to the Society that has cherished and supported them, do not pretend to deny the Charge, nor say any Thing in Extenuation of it; but have taken considerable Pains to make it appear, that others are as guilty as themselves; and that those who enter'd into the Agreement, no more act up to it, than those who openly refused to come into it. To this

End they have publish'd a list of British Goods, imported since last, contrary to the Agreement, ledge that it is pretended were order'd before the A. This we have Reason to hope tho' the contrary is strong that as it will, the plain Document published by these ten induce a Dissolution of the Agreement prevent the good Effects of it fully answer'd if they could that the Agreement did not Importation of British Goods generally believed, it is not merchants' Names be known of meant would appear to be a without the Importers Name this may enable us to make pretended Generosity of the cealing the Names of the Im they have given us a List of. this Advertisement of the to Opinion, they appear in a point of Light than they did defeating the only Measure w save their Country from Sla —and therefore DESERVE PUNISHED AS TRAITORS.— other Merchants in Boston depend our Opinion till they ha of which they are accused, hope they will be able to do consistent with the Agreement vance of which appears to be of increasing Weight and Imp to our Preservation.

MR. PRINTER,

SINCE the foregoing Representation of the Traitor Merchants to it and State of the C Boston Papers, whereby I find just as I expected. The Pack melic Enemies have endeavour lie believe were imported com ment for Non-Importation, co of 4 Vessels loaded before the A tho' their Arrival was retarded of the Cargoes of 3 Vessels from longing to Strangers, who came of considerable Quantities of other Ports; of the Goods of of Vessels and private Persons, Articles for Family Use; of Agreement allow'd to be imple sent for the Army and Navy, belonging to those very Men scribe to the Agreement, and defeat the Delign of it, who h greatest Importers in the late and treacherous must have been Advertisement!) upon the who only 14 Cases and Boxes, 27 C 36 Casks, containing Beer Link 50 Hampers, chiefly empty B dles and small Packages, all of imported by the Signers contrar all which, (consisting chiefly of Cheese, Allum, Copperas, Brim were immediately delivered up, Direction of the Committee; an are taken that will for the futur the smallest Deviation from the a single Article of Woollens or Goods, have been imported b of the Trunks belonged to any the Bales, except Duck. The vertisement are called upon to p the Importers, the Quantity of and to point out the particular S have imported any other Good above expressed.

NEW-YORK,

Tuesday fail'd for London, t Gordon, Capt. Winn, in who her Grace the Dutches of Gor his Excellency Sir Henry Moore ris; Master Billy Gage, Son of General, Miss Ritchie Franks, Conor, Capt. Davis, Capt. S twenty other Passengers.

The Boston Papers inform us, That to act while the Forces remain in Cambridge.—That tho' the Governor there is no intimation that he will be verment.—That the Court consist Crown, for the Trial of Corbet, for are setting, and that he is not to be al

Some Advices from Albany, putes with the Indians at Detrou adjusted, and Peace again settle the Pretences of the Quarrel we had never been paid for the L French Inhabitants had settled for which they have now had S William Johnson, was also retur

Extract of a Letter from Virgi

"I don't know if you have h

ble News of the Governor of Ser of Africa, with all the English

th had ever laid upon
ved the name of Eng-
and conviction from law,
ths of mankind, he af-
resentation to the peo-
ready to run every riske
ring to preserve this in-
anymen, and that he
to offer up his liberty
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with a wish, that some
plan that might serve
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George Bellas Esq; and
of the following mo-
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conflict of one hundred
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Esq; be Deputy Chair-
ing of the Committee
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the Chairman or De-
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very full yesterday
d met again this day.
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the county of Middle-
mer resolution finding
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le to delay the further
till Monday, but on
s carried to proceed
ely asserted, that the
ty have resolved on
branch of the L—e
mber of their choice,
nd to be their own
a great report of re-
partments of John
ench Prison.
ful of the consequen-
putes may produce;
des had not carried
it very difficult for
morning reported,
ho has lately testified
asures, will speedily
presented, it is said,
n reception: as the
storiously propagated
red, come when they
our last Paper, but
of Room.
New-York, June 14.
were published the
ants who obstinately
al Agreement for the
from Great Britain,
British Colonies, and
ointed out as a Mea-
ce, according to the
e best Judges and
e British Dominions,
thro' all the Colo-
nd is the only effec-
at will be so, to ob-
e Burdens laid upon
Grievances. It ap-
that these infatuated
them to become Pests
and supported them,
charge, nor say any
ut have taken con-
ear, that others are
at those who enter'd
act up to it, than
me into it. To this

End they have publish'd a long List of Packages of British Goods, imported since the first of January last, contrary to the Agreement, tho' they acknowledge that it is pretended most of the said Goods were order'd before the Agreement took Place. This we have Reason to hope was the real Truth, tho' the contrary is strongly insinuated: But be that as it will, the plain Design of the Advertisement published by these ten Merchants, was to produce a Dissolution of the Agreement, or entirely to prevent the good Effects of it. This End would be fully answer'd if they could persuade the Public, that the Agreement did not prevent a large private Importation of British Goods. If this was but generally believed, it is not material whether the Importers' Names be known or not, for the Agreement would appear to be a mere Bubble, as well without the Importers Names as with them. And this may enable us to make a true Estimate of the pretended Generosity of the ten Merchants in concealing the Names of the Importers of the Goods they have given us a List of. Upon the Whole, by this Advertisement of the ten Merchants, in my Opinion, they appear in a ten Times more odious point of Light than they did before. They aim at defeating the only Measure we know of, that would save their Country from Slavery and Destruction, —and therefore DESERVE to be DEEM'D and PUNISH'D as TRAITORS. —Mean while, as the other Merchants in Boston have desired us to suspend our Opinion till they have placed the Matter of which they are accused, in its true Light, we hope they will be able to do it in a Manner entirely consistent with the Agreement, the strict Observation of which appears to be every Hour a Matter of increasing Weight and Importance, and essential to our Preservation.

Mr. PRINTER, New-York, June 21.
SINCE the foregoing Remarks on the Advertisement of the Traitor Merchants, I have seen a Reply to it and State of the Case, publish'd in the Boston Papers, whereby I find the Matter turns out just as I expected. The Packages which these domestic Enemies have endeavoured to make the Public believe were imported contrary to the Agreement for Non-Importation, consist of the Cargoes of 4 Vessels loaded before the Agreement took Place, tho' their Arrival was retarded by bad Weather; of the Cargoes of 3 Vessels from Scotland, chiefly belonging to Strangers, who came over to build Ships; of considerable Quantities of Goods belonging to other Ports; of the Goods of Passengers, Masters of Vessels and private Persons, who had only some Articles for Family Use; of Articles which the Agreement allow'd to be imported, of all the Goods sent for the Army and Navy, and lastly, of Goods belonging to those very Men who would not subscribe to the Agreement, and have endeavoured to defeat the Design of it, who have been by far the greatest Importers in the late Vessels. (How base and treacherous must have been the Design of their Advertisement!) upon the whole, it appears, that only 14 Cases and Boxes, 27 Chests, (chiefly Oil) 36 Casks, containing Beer Linseed Oil and Cheese, 50 Hampers, chiefly empty Bottles; and 15 Bundles and small Packages, all of trifling Value, were imported by the Signers contrary to the Agreement, all which, (consisting chiefly of Gun Powder, some Cheese, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone & Wool Cards) were immediately delivered up, and put under the Direction of the Committee; and we hear Measures are taken that will for the future effectually prevent the smallest Deviation from the Agreement. Not a single Article of Woolens or any Kind of Piece Goods, have been imported by the Signers, none of the Trunks belonged to any of them, nor any of the Bales, except Duck. The Authors of the Advertisement are called upon to publish the Names of the Importers, the Quantity of Goods imported, and to point out the particular Signers, if any, that have imported any other Goods than what are above expressed.

NEW-YORK, June 22.
Tuesday sail'd for London, the Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn, in whom went Passengers, her Grace the Dutches of Gordon, the Lady of his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Col. Staats Morris; Master Billy Gage, Son of his Excellency the General, Miss Ritchie Franks, Miss Burges, Miss Conor, Capt. Davis, Capt. Stanton, and about twenty other Passengers.
The Boston Papers inform us, That the Assembly refusing to act while the Forces remain in Town, is adjourned to Cambridge. —That tho' the Governor is called to England, there is no Intimation that he will be dismissed from his Government. —That the Court consisting of Officers of the Crown, for the Trial of Corbet, for killing Lieut. Panton, are sitting, and that he is not to be allow'd a Trial by Jury.
Some Advices from Albany, assure us, the Disputes with the Indians at Detroit, were amicably adjusted, and Peace again settled: —They say, the Pretences of the Quarrel were that the Indians had never been paid for the Lands on which the French Inhabitants had settled near Detroit; and for which they have now had Satisfaction: —Sir William Johnson, was also returned home again.
Extra of a Letter from Virginia, dated June 2.
"I don't know if you have heard the disagreeable News of the Governor of Senegal, on the Coast of Africa, with all the English Inhabitants, being

cut off by the Natives, except the Governor's Lady, who got off in a Rhode-Island Sloop, —Clarke, Commander, and arrived at Fyall about nine Weeks ago. This I am told, with several other Circumstances, by the Master of a Snow from St. Michael's, who is address'd to me, and arrived here about ten Days ago."

[The Plate representing the Transit of Venus, came to Hand so late, and required so much Time to fit it for the Press, that we are obliged to defer it another Week.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.
Brig Polly, Walsh; and Speedwell, Palmer, from Honduras; Hero, Goodwin; and Sloop Speedwell, Harper, Falmouth, N. E. Hannah Bayley, Hispaniola; Dorothy, Johnson, Jamaica; Charming Sally, Turell, Barbados; Two Sisters, Zuill, Bermuda; Richard, Quill, Africa; Speedwell, N. Smith, Boston; Sally, Schermerhorne, S. Carolina; Speedwell, Ruffel, N. Carolina; Sally, Alberfon, Philadelphia. Schooner Polly, Newton, New-Providence; Bobbin Joan, Cullis, Virginia; Sea Flower, Cox, Rh. Island. Molly, Mackie, Nevis.

Outward.—Brig Liberty, Andrews, for Cadiz; Coronation, Snow, Newfoundland. Sloop Little Nancy, Dickinson, Bermuda; Live Oak, Foy; Two Partners, Brasher; and Hero, Goodwin, Jamaica; Peggy, Stewart, Quebec; Speedwell, Smith, Boston; Dorothy, Johnson, Coracoa; Sally, Wood, Newfoundland. Schooner Mary, M'Keller, Coracoa; Sea Flower, Cox, Rh. Island. Ship Countess of Donegal, Pym, Dublin; Vellall, Channell, Newfoundland.

Cleared.—Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Winn, to London. Brig Liberty, Briton, Cayenn; Lance, Follett, Newfoundland; Ranger, Shaw, Dominica; King George, Sammons; and Sloop Mary, Morgan, Madeira; Elizabeth, Jackson, Virginia; Sally, Harrimond, N. Carolina; Sally, Alberfon, Philadelphia. Schooner Lovely Betty, Deane, Barbados; Dorothy, Seabrooke, R. Island; George, Dent, Maryland.

THE PRINTER to the PUBLIC.

Whereas I have lately received several Letters, signed *Lovers of Just Commerce*, in some of which Letters the Writers seem to suppose, that thro' the Influence of a Set of Gentlemen in this City, a Restraint is laid upon the Liberty and Impartiality of my Press, whereby some Matters of general Concern, which ought to have been laid before the Public, have hitherto been suppressed. In Justice to myself and the Gentlemen hinted at, I hereby solemnly declare the said Supposition to be entirely void of any Foundation in Truth; all that those Gentlemen ever desired of me (and that not by Injunction, but Request) being that I would publish nothing in their Names, or from them, without their Knowledge and Consent. This indeed they had a Right to enjoin, tho' it was not necessary; for I should not have done it tho' they had given me no Caution against it. I am not a little surprised that such a Supposition should have arisen, as there never was in Reality any Manner of Reason for it, and as I from the first, gave the Writers of the Letters all the Satisfaction the Nature of the Case would admit, and offer'd to be more explicit if they would either give me an Opportunity of speaking or writing to them. I told them however, that the Paper of Intelligence, (the only one I ever received on the Subject) which I suppose they alluded to, and were uneasy that I did not publish, was withdrawn, by Consent and Desire of the very Persons who brought, and had intended it for Publication; which alone prevented it. I cannot think it could be reasonably expected of me, nor that I should have been excusable, to publish any Thing, without the Name or Knowledge of the Author, that might have been highly injurious to private Characters, especially when, as I conceive it to be in this Case, the Public might at the same Time be no less materially injured. I am heartily concerned to promote the Success of the Measures pursued by the injured Colonies, to obtain a Redress of Grievances; but as this Success greatly depends upon our Unanimity, Firmness and Perseverance, I think it my Duty to be particularly careful of the Rectitude of every Step I take, lest what I intend for the public Good, should thro' my Indiscretion, have a contrary Effect.

New-York, 21st June, 1769. THE PRINTER.

TO BE SOLD.

A Handsome Chariot, the Box made to take off occasionally, with Harness for four Horses: Inquire of Messrs. HUGH and ALEXANDER WALLACE.

SEVERAL Gentlemen having desired, that the Pieces originally publish'd in the Philadelphia News-Papers, entitled the ANATOMIST; with the several Replies that came out to particular Parts of them, should be printed separately, so as to be bound together: Notice is hereby given, that they are now finished in that Manner, ready for Delivery, and may be had either separately, or bound in the second Volume of the Whig.

IN Pursuance of an Order of

Nicholas De Lavergne, and Henry Van Denburgh, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common-Pleas, in and for the County of Dutchess, upon the Petition of Peter Fauconier Valteau, of the said County, Blacksmith, and sundry of his Creditors, in order to obtain his discharge, agreeable to an Act of the President, the Council, and the General Assembly of this Colony, made and passed in the first Year of His present Majesty's Reign, Entitled an Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, and also of two other subsequent Acts of the said Colony, the one Entitled an Act, to continue an Act Entitled an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto, and the other Entitled an Act more effectually to secure to Creditors, the Benefits intended by the Act, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The said Judges do hereby give Notice to all the Creditors of the said Peter Fauconier Valteau, to shew Cause (if any they have) before the said Judges, at the Court House at Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on or before the third day of July next, why an Assignment of the Estate of the said Peter Fauconier Valteau, should not be made to Lucas Lazier, of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, and he the said Peter Fauconier Valteau be thereupon discharged from his Imprisonment, according to the Directions of the said Acts.

Whereas the unhappy Behaviour

of Mary my Wife, formerly Mary Smith, Widow, has obliged me to live separate from her, and gives me Reason to apprehend she may run me in Debt; There are therefore to desire that no Person will harbour, entertain or trust her on my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting after the Date hereof.
JOHN BROWN,
of New-York, Boatsman.

Advertisement,
Of great Importance to the Public.

THE specious Reason assigned by Alexander Robertson, in Mr. Gaine's last Paper, relative to his attempting to introduce into this City, certain Goods therein mentioned, contrary to the Agreement subscribed by the Merchants, Traders and Mechanics of this City. "That as the Philadelphians had acceded to the said Agreement, he thought himself at Liberty to purchase Goods from them; but finding the Public displeased with his Conduct, he immediately gave an Order for sending them back again to Philadelphia;" proves to have been calculated only to amuse, the better to carry his dark Designs into Execution. —As it appears clearly, that notwithstanding his pretended inoffensive Intentions, and seeming great Penitence and Contrition, for (as he would have had it believed) his inadvertent Transgression; he the said Alexander Robertson, not having the Love of his Country at Heart, but being infligated by the sordid Views of a little paltry Gain, hath most notoriously and wilfully committed a high Crime and Misdemeanor against the Liberties of the People of this City in particular, and of the American Colonies in general. —For instead of sending the Goods back again to Philadelphia; it was discovered, and afterwards confirmed by his own Confession, that an arant Piece of Fraud had been by him premeditated to have been imposed on the respectable Public. —As the Driver of the Stage Waggon, one *Skilman*, by the Connivance and Approbation of him the said Alexander Robertson, had emptied the Casks, and carried them back to Philadelphia, without the Goods, which were put into Bags and left in the Cellar, at the Ferry House, in order afterwards to be privately and clandestinely introduced into this City. —And so strenuously did he, the said Robertson deny, when first taxed with his being privy to so dirty a Trick, that he offered to purge himself by Oath; but Circumstances appearing so very strong against him, and his Fears beginning to be alarmed for the Consequences which might ensue; he was prevailed upon by a Gentleman to confess the Truth, as the best Apology he could make for an Offence of so high and daring a Nature; and although he is too contemptible to be the Object of that heavy Resentment, to which one in a higher Sphere of Life would probably and deservedly have been subjected; yet he ought not to escape quite unnoticed. —and it is not doubted but that all Ranks and Degrees amongst us, both of Men and Women, will unite in all legal Means to shew their just Abhorrence and Detestation of such scandalous Practices, that they will avoid any Connections and all Intercourse with him, treat him on all Occasions with the Contempt he deserves, regard him in the odious Light of an Enemy to his Country; and by every other justifiable Means in their Power, deter others from following his infamous Example.

Found last Saturday Morning on Rotten-Row, A Parcel of Jersey Bills; —whoe-
A ver has lost them and can prove their Property, may have them again, by applying to THOMAS FISHER, living opposite the Ofwego Market. June 21. 81 84

If the WEATHER permits,
At VAUX-HALL GARDENS,

On Tuesday the 27th Inst. will be exhibited, a Magnificent Set of Fire Works, by the Italians, far exceeding any other Performance of the Kind yet shewn in the City; To be disposed in the following Order.

FIRST,
EIGHT Rockets, which burst to Stars, Snakes, and Crackers.

SECOND,
A capricious Wheel, which will represent a Marquis' Tent.

THIRD,
One Wheel, illuminated with different Colours, and Maroons.

FOURTH,
One Tormant of brilliant Fire, which will represent at several Times the Sun and Moon.

FIFTH,
Eight Rockets, —one Globe, illuminated and adorned with Chinese Fountains and Italian Candles, and in the Centre a beautiful Girandola of different Fires.

SIXTH,
One Wheel, illuminated with white, red-and yellow Fires, —a Piece representing a Cistern of Water, with twelve Changes, —a curious Wheel, representing a Chinese Looking Glass.

SEVENTH,
A curious Tormant of different Changes of Fire.

EIGHTH,
A six'd Sun of brilliant Fire.

NINTH,
Eight Rockets, —a Pidgeon on a Line will communicate Fire to three Triumphal Arches, adorn'd with a brilliant Fire of Diamonds, Chinese Fountains and Italian Candles; — On each Side a magnificent Piece, representing a beautiful Vase of Flowers, —in the Centre a beautiful transparent Piece, adorn'd with different Emblems of Masonry, over it a Piece, representing the Wheel of Fortune, adorn'd with several curious Illuminations of different Constructions and Colours. —To conclude with Eight Rockets.

The Fire Works will begin exactly at Half an Hour after eight, —Music proper for the Entertainment will be prepared. Tickets to be had at the Door of the Gardens, at 3 s. each. Any Set of Company, that choose to spend the Evening, will please send in Time, so that Rooms, Supper, &c. may be provided.

CITY of New-York, Pursuant to an order of the worshipful George Brewerton, and Benjamin Blagge, Esqrs. two of the judges of the mayor's court, for the said city of New-York, upon the petition of Thomas Horsfield, of the said city, merchant, an insolvent debtor, and sundry of his creditors; Notice is hereby given by the petitioners to all the creditors of the said Thomas Horsfield, to shew cause (if any they have) before the said judges, at the house of the said George Brewerton, Esq; in the north ward of the said city of New-York, on Friday the 23d inst. at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, (being the time and place appointed by the said judges) why an assignment of the estate of the said Thomas Horsfield, should not be made unto Robert Murray, and Nicholas Carmer, of the said city of New-York, merchants, appointed by the petitioners to receive the same, pursuant to the prayer of the said petition; and the said Thomas Horsfield be thereupon discharged, agreeable to the directions of three certain acts of the legislature of this colony of New-York, made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors. Dated the 16th day of June, 1769. 81

POETS CORNER.

An Epistle from a Lady in America to her absent Husband.

TO thee whom Albion's distant Coast detains,
And Love and Song, accost in various Strains,
I send all Health—O hear my humble Lay,
And with one Smile my anxious Love repay.
For me—The Whispers of the rising Gales,
Breath'd from the South, to cheer the frozen Vales,
The gently sloping Shores, where Naiads lave,
And Shells are polish'd by the lashing Wave;
The Rivers gliding by the flow'ry Meads,
Their Silver Currents sparkling thro' the Reeds,—
Can yield no Pleasure,—while the dear lov'd Youth,
For whom my Soul preserves unshaken Truth,
Is absent from Cæsaria's fertile Plain,
And gentle Echo bears my Sighs in vain.
The Goat shall cease the Mountain's Top to graze,
The Fish for Land shall leave their native Seas,
The Kid no more the flow'ry Thyme pursue,
And Grass Hoppers neglect th' Ambrosial Dew,
When I forget the sacred Vow to bind,
Or chafe thy dear Idea from my Mind;
My Mind solate the Seat of Joy sincere,
Thy Absence makes a Prey to gloomy Care;
My Flow'rs—in vain they court my friendly Hand,
Left in their Bed the wintry Blasts to stand—
For thee the Lilly bloom'd—the Garden's Pride,
And blushing Hyacinths with Rofes vied,
For thee I tortur'd ev'ry Fruit that grew
To make the Season ever smile anew;
But now—untouch'd, upon the Boughs they die,
And lose their Flavours, e'er they tempt my Eye;
While pensive in each silent Shade I morn,
And count the tedious Months 'till thou return.

A M A N D A.

To be sold at public Vendue,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Tuesday the 4th July next, viz.

THE whole of the real Estate of Henry Cuyler, deceased, consisting of the following Houses and Lots of Land.

The House and Lot in which he lived, now in the Possession of William Hawhurst.

Several Houses, Store Houses and Lots, with the Wharf opposite the Dwelling House, in the Possession of Wm. Hawhurst; a Tract of Land in the Oblong, No. 53, containing 500 Acres; a small Lot of Land in the Town of Hackensack; several Lots of Land in the Great or Hardenbergh Patent; For further Particulars inquire of the Subscribers, Executors to the deceased; Who desire all Persons indebted to the Estate, to pay the same without further Notice, to Abraham Cuyler, and all those who have any Demands against said Estate, to send in their Accounts to Abraham Cuyler, at the House of Jane Cuyler, in King-Street.

80 83

Just published, and to be sold by Hugh Gaine, Printer, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square, (Price 5s. 6d.)

THE APPEAL DEFENDED;

OR The proposed AMERICAN EPISCOPATE VINDICATED,

IN ANSWER to the Objections and Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncey, and others.

By THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D. D.

"There are some Spirits in the World, who, unless they are in actual Possession of Despotism themselves, are daily haunted with the Apprehension of being subject to it in others; and who seem to speak and act under the strange Persuasion, that every Thing short of Persecution against what they dislike, must terminate in the Persecution of themselves."

TO BE SOLD, AT

JOHN APPLGATE'S Vendue House, at the Old Slip, to the highest Bidder, the following Articles, and to continue from Day to Day, until all are sold;

YARD wide and 7 Irish Broad-cloths of different colours
Yard wide 7 and 1 check Men's shoes
Furniture and apron checks Women's satin & brocade do.
Dowls Whittell's best rappee snuff in lead boxes
Printed calicoes and cottons Snuff in bladders
Scotch handkerchiefs English and French books
Men's thread, cotton and Iron kettles
worsted hose Wool cards
3, 3 and 4 thread breeches Tea chests
patterns
Watches and silver buckles, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

At BROCK'S TAVERN,

Near the Old City Hall, in Wall-Street,

PERSONS may dine every Day, at any Time from one to three o'Clock,—Also Victuals of different Kinds, ready dress'd, sold out in small or large Quantities, at a reasonable Rate.

Neat Wines, Punch, Beer, &c. and the best of Entertainment, by the Public's

Very humble Servant,

WALTER BROCK.

N. B. Very good Lodging and Board for single Gentlemen.

80 81

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner; with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion,

Six Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subscribers, living in Baltimore County, Maryland, near the lower Ferry, on Susquehanna, two Convict Servant Men, viz. John and Daniel Stepleton, Brothers, both born in Connaught in Ireland; John is about thirty Years old, and speaks with the Brogue, he is about 5 Feet four or 5 inches high, a well set Fellow, of a very dark Complexion, with his hair turning grey; had on when he went away, an old Cassin Hat, a dark brown Jacket, with Green Sleeves, a striped under Jacket, and striped Ticken Breeches, patched on the Knees with striped Linen, one Country made Shirt, and one check'd, Country made Stockings, single Channel Pumps, with odd Buckles, he writes a good Hand and may forge a Pass. Daniel is about twenty-seven Years old, about five Feet 8 or 9 inches high, of middling fair Complexion, pitted with the Small Pox, and a large Scar from Ear to Ear, down to his Throat; had on when he went away, a brown half Thick Jacket, with flash Sleeves, a striped ditto, a Check Shirt, a Felt Hat, a brown Wig, a Pair of Sheepskin Breeches, a Pair striped Ticken Do. a Pair of coarse Stockings, a Pair single Channel Pumps tied with Strings; it is probable that they both may change their Names and Clothing, as they went off on the 15th of January last. Whoever takes up said Servants, so that their Masters may have them again, shall have the above Reward, paid by us, ANDREW WILLSON, HENRY RUTTER.

June 10th, 1769. 80 83

June 12, 1769.

RUN-AWAY, on Saturday the

10th of this instant, from Leffert Waldron, at the 1 Mile Run, near new Brunswick, a yellowish Negro, named Ben, about 19 Years old, about 5 Feet 2 inches high, bushy Hair, speaks both low Dutch and English: Had on, when he went away, a brown homespun Coat, with white Metal Buttons, new homespun Breeches, Felt Hat, and sundry other Clothes. Also, at the same Time, ran away, a Negro Fellow, from Ernestus Van Harlingen, at Millstone, in the County of Somerset, at the Court-house, named Jack, about 21 Years old, about 5 Feet 9 inches high, well built, also yellowish, speaks both Dutch and English: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, brown Jacket, half worn Leather Breeches, and Felt Hat. Whoever will take up said Negroes, and secure them, so that their Masters may have them again, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, if taken within the Province, and SEVEN DOLLARS if taken without the Province, or half for each, paid by us. LEFFERT WALDRON, and ERNESTUS VAN HARLINGEN.

P. S. The above Negroes are supposed to be gone off together, as they were selling both together, at one time. It is supposed they had a false Pass. 80 83

TAKEN up about six Weeks ago, a forrel Horle, about 13 Years old.—Any Person proving their Property and paying Charges, may have him, by applying to JOHN PETER, living near Mr. Lespenard. 78 81

To be sold at private Sale, on Long-Island, the following Tracts of Land, lying in Smith-Town, viz.

A Valuable Farm containing Five

Hundred and Twenty Two Acres of upland, besides Meadow and Thatch, conveniently situated on Smith-Town River, which enriches it with a large Quantity of Manure every Year, washed on by the Tide, and besides the River's fencing great Part of the Farm by Water; it opens so fine a Convenience for keeping Swine, that some Tenants have paid their whole Rent solely by that Article.—There are on the Premises, a good Dwelling House, and a large Barn, various Kinds of Fruit Trees, with Orchards that make a large Plenty of Cider: There is a good public Landing on the Farm, and a great Plenty of fine Walnut and Oak Cord Wood, and Chestnut Timber, convenient to send to New-York Market, being within three Quarters of a Mile of the Landing: The Farm will keep about Fifty Head of Cattle, besides Sheep and Horses. Also,

A Farm at the Head of Smith-Town River, containing Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of upland, with a little fresh Meadow, and capable of having more: About an Hundred Acres hath been cleared, some of which is good Mowing Ground, and hath an Orchard on it; it lies near a Mile on the River, is on a public Road, near the Meeting House, in Sight of a Grift Mill, Saw Mill, and Fulling Mill, and is convenient for a Tradesman. Also,

A small Farm at the Head of Sunken Meadow, near Mr. Thomas Treadwell's, containing One Hundred Acres, the most of which is cleared, hath a small Orchard upon it, and a few Acres of good Meadow very handy to it. Also,

A long Lot, No. 3, containing about Five Hundred Acres. Also, Two Tracts of Land, adjoining to Huntington Line, in a Place called Bread and Cheese Hollow, containing about Five Hundred Acres, which may be sold jointly or separately. Likewise,

A Tract at the Head of Rock Cove, containing Two Hundred and Forty Six Acres of Wood Land, convenient for New-York Market: For Particulars inquire of Mr. SOLOMON SMITH, (who lives near the Premises, and will shew them to any Person inclining to view them) or apply to the Subscribers.

CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH, ADAM BAUCKOCK.

A L S O.

TO BE SOLD, in Brookhaven.—A large commodious Dwelling House, and several Out-Houses, with One Hundred and Sixty Three Acres of Land; several Acres of which are excellent fine Mowing Land: The Farm is well accommodated with plenty of Wood Land, which lies near the House, and a good Landing, and is very convenient for New-York Market; it is partly surrounded with Water, and has a good Convenience for erecting a Grift Mill, which is much wanted in the Town.—The House is pleasantly situated, and is convenient for either a Merchant, Tradesman, or Farmer, and may be sold with only Ten Acres of Land, or with more or less, as best suits the Purchaser: For Particulars apply to CHARLES JEFFERY SMITH. May 27th, Anno Domini 1769. 78 87

Choice UNSLACK'D LIME,

Exceeding white,

To be sold by the Hogthead or smaller Measure, At Allen's Dock, above Latham's Ship Yard,

By PELATIAH HAWS.

WHEREAS Gerardus Groesbeck

and Abraham Ten Broeck, did make and with their Hands subscribe a certain Writing bearing Date the twentieth Day of February, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine; and published the same twelve Weeks successively, in Hugh Gaine's News Paper, entitled the New-York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury; and in James Parker's News Paper, entitled the New-York Gazette or the Weekly Post-Boy, two of the Public News Papers of this Colony: Which said Writing was, and is directed by the Tenor thereof; To all Persons interested in the Lots therein after mentioned, and recites; that Whereas his late Majesty King George the Second, by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of New-York, bearing Date the 15th Day of June, in 13th Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini 1739. Did Grant and Confirm unto Edward Collins, James De Lancey, Gerardus Stuyvesant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Charles Williams, and Frederick Morris; a certain Tract of Land in the County of Albany, called Walumshack, to the Eastward of a Place called Hofsack; beginning at a certain mark'd Tree, which is 147 Chains, distant from the late Dwelling House of Cornelius Van Nesh, measured on a Line running South 15 Degrees East from the South East Corner of said House to the said Tree; and running from the said mark'd Tree North 13 Degrees and 30 Minutes, West 90 Chains and 40 Links, then North 40 Degrees and 15 Minutes, East 120 Chains; then North 77 Degrees, East 90 Chains; then South 31 Degrees and 40 Minutes, East 604 Chains, then South 65 Degrees West, 92 Chains; then North 44 Degrees and 30 Minutes West, 150 Chains; then North 75 Degrees, West 129 Chains; then North 20 Degrees, West 146 Chains; then South 60 Degrees, West 173 Chains; and then North 4 Degrees West, 76 Chains, to the Place where this Tract of Land first began: Containing 12000 Acres of Land, and the usual Allowance for High Ways: And Whereas Partition of the said Tract of Land has been made by the said original Proprietors above named, on the 31st Day of May, Annoque Domini 1742; that by the said Partition the Lots Number 5, 14, 21 and 28, fell to the Share of, and on the same Day was conveyed to Stephen Groesbeck: And that whereas they the Subscribers are Part Owners and Proprietors of all the Four Lots before-mentioned, and we are inclined to have Partition made of the same, pursuant to two Acts of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of New-York; the one entitled, an Act for the more effectual Collecting of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-York; and for Partition of Lands in order thereto; and also to continue one other Act, entitled, an Act to explain Part of an Act, entitled, an Act for the more effectual Collecting of his Majesty's Quit Rents in the Colony of New-York, and for Partition of Lands in order thereto; passed the 31st of December 1768. And did therefore, pursuant to the said Acts, thereby give Notice, that John R. Bleeker, and Peter Lansing, Esqrs and Thomas Hun, Gentleman, all of the City of Albany, were appointed Commissioners, to make Partition of the said Lots, and that we the said Commissioners, would meet on Tuesday the 30th Day of May next ensuing, the Day of the Date thereof, at the House of Mr. Richard Cartwright, Innholder, in the City of Albany, to proceed to the Partition of the same, and did, then and there desire all Persons interested therein, to attend then and there for that Purpose. NOW therefore, We the said John R. Bleeker, Peter Lansing, and Thomas Hun, Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid, do hereby signify our said Appointment: And do hereby give Notice, that we will meet at the House of Richard Cartwright, in the City of Albany, on the 31st of July next, to proceed to the said Partition; and We desire all Persons interested or concerned, to attend accordingly. Given under our Hands at Albany, this 5th Day of June, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine. JOHN R. BLEEKER, PETER LANSINGH, THOMAS HUN.

80 85

TO BE SOLD,

A Parcel of fine white Liverpool SALT, on board the Brig Sally, lying at the New-Dock, by wholesale and retail, very reasonable, and Water Measure. 79 82



For BRISTOL,

The SHIP ELLIN,

CAPTAIN JOHN CLARK,

Will sail as soon as possible:

For Freight or Passage, apply to said Captain on board said Ship,

at Cruger's Wharf. 78 81

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North Britons, No. 50 and 51, for publishing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Prison in London.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

Printed at New-York, May 30, 1769.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away on Sunday, the 28th of May, 1769, from the Subscriber, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of the Black Horse, in Market-Street, Philadelphia, a Servant Man named JAMES WATSON, about 23 Years of Age, born in Scotland, came to Philadelphia last Fall, pretends to be a Clock-maker, and has several Tools belonging to that Trade with him, speaks on the Scotch Dialect, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 inches high, walks light, has a lively Look, lightish coloured Hair, a brownish coloured Coat, with Mohair Buttons, two White Shirts, two Hats, one new, and the other old, Buckskin Breeches, about half worn, two or three Pairs of Stockings, new turned Pumps, and Buckles in them, and several other Clothes, not particularly known, so that he may change his Clothes, and disguise himself as much as possible; can write a tolerable good Hand, and perhaps may write a Pass, and endeavour to pass for a free Man, has Money with him, but how much not known. Any Person or Persons apprehending and securing said Servant in any Gaol, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward of Six Dollars, and reasonable Charges, paid, by applying to WILLIAM GRAHAM. 79 82

SUPPLEMENT

OF

BOSTON.

JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1381.

[THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1769.]

BOSTON, May 3.
JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

LAST Lord's Day some Assemblies in this Town, were greatly disturbed during Divine Service, by the rattling of Drums and play of the Files.—A Party of Soldiers with those noisy Instruments passed one of those Assemblies twice in the Space of half an Hour: As there has been lately no Disturbances of this Sort in the Time of Service, it is to be hoped, that this Behaviour was accidental, and rather owing to the Inattention or Wildness of the Officer who commanded the Party, than to a Design of again bringing up the Practice.—It has also been noticed by some Persons, that the fawing of Wood at the Barracks, is more heard on the Sabbath, than on week Days; perhaps this may be pleaded for a Work of Necessity and Mercy, the Service the Troops are engaged in, being so important as not to permit any other leisure Time being allotted them for this Business.—Col. Mackay, in the Ravin Transport, with the remainder of the 65th Regiment arrived from St. Christophers on the Morning of said Day.

May 4. The following Relation of what lately happened on board the Brig Pitt Packet, Capt. Thomas Power, belonging to Marblehead and bound in there from Cadiz; we may venture to assert, is a more just and impartial one, than what appear'd in Messrs. Mein & Flemming's News-Paper, the Day after Governor Barnard, Commodore Hood, the Lieut. Governor, Secretary, and Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of Admiralty condescended to go on board the Rose Man of War, to make enquiry into the Matter.

This Brigantine when within seven Leagues off Cape Ann, was met with by the Rose Man of War, Capt. Caldwell, who boarded her and took out two Men he had impressed; but these being for some Reasons released, Mr. Pantton the Lieut. of the Rose, with a Number of Men, again boarded the Brig. with Design to take some other of their Hands, who four in Number, had secured themselves in the Fore-Peak, there determining to defend themselves with the Weapons they had procured, against any illegal Attack upon their Liberty; such an Attack was then actually begun by the Lieut. He at first used many persuasive Arguments, to induce them to surrender themselves, offering in that Case, to take but two of them, and afterwards only one of them, but finding all his Endeavours ineffectual to induce them to come up: The Lieut. then informed them that he was determined to make use of Force; and the Sailors as resolutely protested, that they would defend themselves to the last Extremity: A Pistol Charge of Powder was then fired at them, which wounded the Face of one Michael Corbett; and soon after another of the Men received a Pistol Shot in his Arm, which broke the Bone and occasioned a great Effusion of Blood.—This Outrage of the Press Gang, so far from intimidating, increased the Resolution of the Men to die, rather than surrender themselves to such a lawless Banditti; and indeed their whole Conduct, seemed to manifest an Abhorrence of being forced on board a Man of War, and that they preferred Death to such a Life as they deemed Slavery.—They repeatedly declared, they would kill the first Man that offered to approach them: And a Man the Lieut. sent in to begin the Attack upon them, was considerably wounded, on which he retreated.—The Lieut. then told them that he would lead the Way to them himself: Corbett answered him, with the most solemn Protestations, and called Almighty God to witness, that so sure, as he advanced one Step farther, he should instantly lose his Life. The Lieut. told them he had seen many a brave Fellow; should take a Pinch of Snuff and then consider of it, which having deliberately done, he began to step towards them, when Corbett, agreeable to his Promise, struck the Lieut. with a Harpoon near his Throat which cut the Jugular Vein; he only had Time to say, that they had taken his Life; and, gasping three or four Times, fell and expired.

The Sailors still continued to defend themselves, notwithstanding there was a large Number of Marines at this Time on board the Brig; but having provided themselves with a Quantity of Liquor, all but Corbett became so intoxicated therewith, that they were soon pulled out; he continued to defend himself for three Hours and an half after he killed the Lieut. and it is thought would have been killed on the Spot, rather than have been taken, if he had retained the Use of his Limbs; but being also overcome with Liquor, was by that Means taken.

May 5. The Captain of the Rose, after this tragical Affair, thought himself obliged or rather presumed to take Charge of the Brig, as well as the Men belonging to her, and has brought them into this Harbour, together with the Corps of the Lieutenant.—The Inhabitants were not a little alarmed to learn that those who were the Aggressors, and acted in Defiance of an Act of Parliament, are left at Liberty, while the Men who only stood upon their Defence against an illegal Attempt upon their Liberty are confined in Irons, on board the Man of War, in order to their being put upon a Tryal for Life; and that proper Application for their being brought up to Town, and treated as the Law prescribes has been hitherto ineffectual; but they are quite astonished to hear that C—m—r R—b—n and others of the Cabal have given out that Lieut. Pantton was not on the Business of Pressing Men, but only executing the Duty of a Custom-House Officer on board the Brig, by endeavouring to search out and secure contraband Goods; and that he was therefore opposed and slain, while in the due execution of that Trust.—We shall only remark upon the above Account, that if the Captains of our Men of War have it in their Power to stop Vessels at Sea and impress the Seamen; as also to detain such Vessels in order to break open Hatches and make a Search for uncustomed Goods; that then the floating Property of the Merchants lies at their Mercy: Or if such Officers can assume on board a Merchantman at Sea, the Shape of either Marine or Custom-House Officer as best suits them, in order to their laying Hands on our Seamen; then a Kite is made of a most solemn Act of Parliament, provided, and enacted, for the Security of the Persons of that Class of his Majesty's liege Subjects in America, whether by Sea or Land.

It is said the Lieut. of the Rose was the Person who not long since fought a Duel with an Inhabitant of this Town, who generously gave him a Life, which he has since sacrificed to his Rashness.

May 6. The Merchants of this Town met according to Adjournment, on Thursday last, when the Committee appointed to make enquiry relative to the Importation of Goods, by the Vessels lately arrived from Great-Britain, reported, and then adjourned their Meeting to the Tuesday after.

For the Satisfaction of the Friends of Liberty, in this and the Neighbouring Colonies, they are acquainted that there has not been imported in all the Ships from England, more woollen Goods than would fill a Long Boat,—that the Agreement of the Merchants has been strictly adhered to: Such of them as have had Goods sent them, having freely engaged to deliver them up to the Committee of Inspection.—A few Traders have taken Advantage of the Virtue and public Spirit of the Merchants; their Names may soon be made public through the Continent, and transmitted to Posterity with Infamy, in the Annals of their Country.

May 7. The Merchants and Traders of Salem, Marblehead, Cape Ann, Ipswich, New Plymouth, Nantucket and other Towns in this Province have discovered a like Firmness and Virtue, such an Union among the Mercantile Interest, of this and the neighbouring Provinces, relative to a Non-Importation, &c. as at present subsists, cannot finally fail, of freeing the Trade of the Colonies from its present intolerable Embarrassments, and causing it to be put on its old Footing, which must prove as beneficial to Great-Britain as it will be advantageous to America.

May 8. Last Week three Criminals, sat upon the Gallows and received twenty Stripes each under the same, agreeable to their Sentence of the Superior Court, for setting Fire to the County Gaol.—It seems the Guard of Soldiers at the Fortification Gates had Orders to stop all Persons going through, who appeared like Sailors; some of the Inhabitants being sloop among them, it gave great Uneasiness, and was so resented, that had they not been released, and those Orders countermanded, it is apprehended a great Tumult might have been the Consequence.

At the above Execution the Conduct of — was tho' calculated to promote an Appearance of resistance to the Civil Authority; a Number of Inhabitants suspecting this, offered their Assistance to the Sheriff, to prevent an Escape of the Prisoners which would have afforded a noble Subject for G—B— and his Cabal, to build a Representation to the Ministry upon. It is however a Fact that the Inhabitants of this Province in general and this Town in particular, are determined to support the Execution of Justice at all

Events, without any Regard to the Quality or Station of the Offenders.

April 9. The Report of His Majesty's having conferr'd upon G—B—, the Title of a Baronet, is supposed to have occasioned the following Congratulatory Address.

To Sir —
As an individual Inhabitant of this Province, tho' obscure and mean, I beg Leave to present my congratulatory Compliment to your — on the high Honour you now sustain, of a Baronet of Great-Britain. This is a Promotion which the Friends of Government, or which is the same Thing, your own Friends have long thought you justly merited: And even your Enemies, and the factious Leaders themselves, must confess that, the eminent Services you have done for the present M—y have been such as my L— of H—, that Patron of true Worth, could not fail to set forth in the most distinguishing Point of Light.—Your Promotion, Sir, reflects an Honour on the Province itself: An Honour which has never been conferred upon it, since the thrice happy Administration of Sir Edmond Andros, of precious memory who was also a Baronet; nor have the unremitted Endeavours of that very amiable, and truly patriotic Gentleman, to render the most substantial and lasting Services to this People, upon the Plan of a wife and uncorrupted set of M—rs, been ever paralleled till since you adorn'd the Ch—r.—Your own Letters will serve to convince the World, and the latest Posterity, that while you have constantly preserved a sacred and inviolable Regard to punctilious Truth, in every Representation, which you have made of the People of your G—, you have carefully endeavoured to give the most favourable colouring to their Conduct and Reputation. And the Tendernefs which you have ever remarkably felt for their Civil Rights, as well as their Religion, will not admit of the least Room to question, but that were the Influence you have evidently employ'd with Success to introduce a Military Power, and the unwearied Pains you took to get them quartered in the Body of the Town, sprang from your piety, and Benevolence of Heart.—Pity it is that you have not a Pension to support your Title But an Assembly well chosen, may supply that Want even to your Wish. Should this fail, a late Letter, said to have strongly recommended a Tax upon the improved Lands of the Colonies, may be equally successful with the other Letters of the like Nature, and Funds sufficient may be rais'd for the use and Emolument of yourself and Friends without a Dependence upon a "military Establishment supported by the Province at Castle William." I am, Sir with the most profound Respect, and with the sincerest Wishes for your further Exaltation, the most servile of all your Tools.

A Tory.
May 10. The Policy of the present Day is totally different from what it was in former Times, that those Governors who discover a Capacity for that Trust by conciliating the Affections of the governed, and carrying favourite Points for Administration, without alarming the People, do not seem to stand in so fair a way of receiving C—t Favours, as they do who render themselves quite obnoxious, and are so happily successful as to throw, not only a single Province, but a whole Continent and Kingdom, into Anxiety, Confusion, and Distress.

Notwithstanding the Publication of J—s M—y, the late new made Justice, in all the Papers of this Day; the Facts contained in the Journal cannot be controverted, and the Journalist will take proper Notice of the late abusive Attack, in the Course of his Observations; he thinks for very obvious Reasons, that 'tis best he should remain concealed, tho' absolutely certain that every Account published in the Journal is strictly agreeable to Truth. Many Occurrences therein mentioned he was perfectly acquainted with, being an accidental Spectator of them.

P A R M A, MARCH 11.
THE infant Duke has just suppressed the office of the Inquisition in his dominions.
Bastia, March 20. The Count de Marboeuf is displaced from the command of the French troops and the Count de Vaux, an officer of great abilities, is made General in his room. The Corsicans are making the utmost efforts to oppose the French, and have lately obliged all the men in that island, from the age of 15 to 60, without distinction, to take arms in defence of the public cause.

L O N D O N
April 2. The frequent conferences lately held between the Right Hon. the Earls Temple and Chatham, are, it is said, on the subject of ways and

means to appease the people, and to reconcile the present unhappy divisions.

Yesterday the Committee of the noble Order of Free United Britons, waited on John Wilkes, Esq; and made him a Brother in that Order.

It is certain that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was signed a few weeks ago by the French King, with the Queen of Hungary, the King of Spain, and the King of Prussia.

We hear that this day Lord Frederick Campbell, second son of the Duke of Argyll, was married to the Rt. Hon. Countess Dowager Ferrers.

It is remarkable that a Lady, who was a Dutchess on Thursday last, descended to plain Miss on Friday, and rose to a Countess on Sunday.

It is said that 4000 l. bail has been offered for the appearance of one of the persons concerned in the late riot at St. James's, but the same was refused.

A match is talked of between the Duke of Grafton and the daughter of the late Sir Samuel Fludyer, with a fortune of six hundred thousand pounds.

A certain P——s Royal has been caught in an intrigue with a player at Berlin, formerly Princess of B——w——k, that on its being discovered, the player's head was immediately struck off by order of a certain Potentate, and the parties are to be divorced.

It is confidently reported, that the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Justice Mansfield is shortly to resign, and that Sir Fletcher Norton, at present Chief Justice in Eyre, will be appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in his stead.

It is said that a certain great lawyer, whose resignation is much talked of, is possessed of a fortune of near 500,000 l. [Lord M.]

April 3. One side asserts, that a very great personage, on her last birth-day, did make it her particular request, that a popular prisoner might be pardoned; to which it was replied, that the favour should be granted, but that word and honour had been given before, that no part of his sentence should be remitted him.

We hear that application has been made to the ministers by the hands of a certain company, for six ships of the line to be fitted out immediately, and sent to secure their possessions in a distant country, which, at this time, appear to be in danger.

It is rumoured that a fleet of observation is ordered to be fitted out at Portsmouth, but the destination is not yet known; and that a great number of seamen will soon be wanted.

They write from Hamburg, that divers foreign agents are now employed there in buying up vast quantities of warlike stores, ammunition and horses; and that recruits are also raising for the Prussian service.

They write from Brest, that the workmen are busy both there and at Rochfort, in equipping divers ships of war, and those on the stocks are ordered to be completed with the greatest expedition.

The magistrates and constables of Westminster met this day at their Guildhall, in King-street, and all the constables are this evening to be at the Round houses of their respective parishes in order to preserve the peace.

A Gentleman, who is lately returned from his travels in foreign parts, reports, that the French trade and traffic in divers parts of Arabia and through the Holy Land, is exceedingly increased of late years, inasmuch that in several capital places subject to the Turk, scarce a Merchant of any other nation meets with the least encouragement from the Ottoman Porte. This partly accounts for the influence of French politics, so notoriously verified in a late affair.

April 4. The meeting at Newmarket this season has not only been the most numerous and brilliant known for many years past, but remarkable for good sport and uncommon high betting. Amongst the variety of sums won and lost, we hear that three brothers (persons of fashion) had the good fortune (by laying on one side) to win no less a sum than 14000 l. the eldest 8000 l. the second 4000 l. and the youngest 2000 l. [How England refines!]

The present East-India sale is said to be one of the greatest there ever was since the establishment of the company. There are above 33,000 chests of tea; and a very few years ago 11,000 chests were thought a quantity sufficient to glut the market; from whence may easily be drawn the amazing progress of luxury in this age, and the growing importance of the Company.

April 8. A morning paper says, we hear that Mr. Moor's new invented machine (which is to go without horses) is to run, for the first time, round the City Road on Wednesday next, and that very shortly it is to set out for Winchester, and return the same day, which is one hundred and forty miles, with Passengers. The utility of this invention must add considerable to the circle of arts, as by it, travelling will not only be made more expeditious and convenient, but the carriage of all kinds of goods trebly reduced in value.

We are assured, that the French Court hath given instructions to Count de Vaux, who has lately been appointed commander in chief of their troops in the island of Corsica, to behave with the utmost lenity to such prisoners as fall into his hands, and to pursue every method in his power to give the

most agreeable impression of the French nation.

April 8. It is given out, but we know not on what authority, that a new treaty is on the tapis, between the courts of Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, to which the States General have been also invited.

Tuesday a Lady of distinction hanged herself in her own garters, at her apartments in Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Upon casting up the accounts of the election expenses of a certain Baronet, we are told that they amounted to 106,000 l. 15 s. 9 d.

Letters received from Stockholm, dated April 3, advise, that the great armaments making in Denmark seem to give umbrage to the court of Sweden, on which account the King has applied to the Senate, to have the Diet convened sooner than the time appointed, but that the Senate would not agree to it.

We are assured, that the Duke of Parma has not only abolished the office of the inquisition in his territories, but also corrected many abuses which were exercised by the clergy upon the poor people in his dominions, and that the example of the Duke will be followed by the other princes of Italy.

April 11. We hear that great differences have arisen in the Conclave, which is divided into three parties, headed by the Cardinals Rezzonica, Albani, and Corsini; and that the Jesuits have lately shewn their influence is not so small as was generally supposed.

April 13. Mr. Moor's undertaking to make carriages go without horses, having engrossed a large share of public attention, a correspondent assures us, that something of the same nature was done several years ago by Mr. Arthur, the Comedian, who constructed a chariot, which went of itself several times up and down the Mall, in St. James's Park; and that a person at Towbridge also contrived a waggon to go without horses, which was shewn to many hundreds of people in Cuper's gardens, and for some little time afforded great satisfaction; but one of the springs breaking, the whole machine became disordered, and the mob at length broke it all to pieces.

Junius, in a letter addressed to the printer of a morning paper, says, "I am neither a partisan of Mr. Wilkes, nor yet bought off by the ministry. It is true, I have refused offers, which a more prudent or more interested man would have accepted. Whether it be simplicity or virtue in me, I can only affirm that I am in earnest; because I am convinced, as far as my understanding is capable of judging, that the present Ministry are driving this country to destruction; and you, I think, Sir, may be satisfied that my rank and fortune place me above a common bribe."

Extract of a letter from Corke, March 28.

"A trial of an uncommon nature came on at our assizes: A young fellow of this country laid a scheme last November for running away with a young woman, whose Brother having got intelligence of the intended rape, a few hours before it was to be put into execution, disguised himself in his sister's clothes; and in order to carry on the farce with more success took up a smoothing iron, and pretended to be very busy about some small linen that was placed before him. The ravisier, with his accomplices, entered the house at this very juncture, and forcibly carried off the pretended female, and brought her to the house where his father lived. No priest could be found at that unreasonable hour; but in order to keep up some appearance of decency, the supposed young girl was appointed to lie that night with the ravisier's own sister, upon whom the intended injury was retorted and realized. Early next morning the priest arrived, on hearing which the pretended female got up, dressed in a great hurry, mounted the priest's horse, and got clear off: When the bird was flown the cheat was discovered to the great mortification and disappointment of the intended bridegroom, on whose side, marks of pregnancy soon appeared. Whereupon bills of indictment for a rape were found against the hero of the farce, for which he stood his trial, and was honourably acquitted.

Advices in the Amsterdam Gazette, said to be received from Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, mention an engagement between the Russians and Tartars, in which the former are said to have had 30,000 men killed, and 20,000 made prisoners, and that the Tartars have destroyed all New Servia; but as these advices mention neither time nor place, they very justly observe, that the information they bring is not to be credited.—Yet an extract of a letter from Jassy, dated Feb. 28, and published in the Brussels Gazette, seems to confirm the above, with the following circumstances: "That the said news was announced at Jassy, by a discharge of 12 pieces of cannon, and the customary symphony of Turkish music." On the other hand, an extraordinary Gazette, dated the 10th of March has been published at Petersburg, containing a long account of the advantages obtained over the Tartars by the Russians, and wherein the former, besides being repulsed, at two or three different places which they attacked, are said to have lost in several engagements many hundreds of their troops.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) May 25.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 22.

"The spirit of the nation begins to rise against ministerial tyranny; the ferment of Mobs has subsided, and in its place a determined and most respectable body have associated to support Wilkes, and the constitution, under the denomination of Supporters of the Bill of Rights.—It is astonishing how Mr. Wilkes's interest grows; the Well is to a man most zealous in his cause, the city of London, the county of Middlesex, and the adjacent counties, are firmly attached to him.—The greatest and most independent families in the House of Commons espouse his interest with great warmth, and he himself, with amazing intrepidity, standing upon the basis of our constitution, defies their power and awes their hearts.

"Lord Hillsborough is taking great pains to delude the people in America into slavery. Art and cunning is his political fort; he pursues the views of enslaving you with steadiness."

Colonel BARRE, in speaking against the resolves and address of the Parliament, said,

"Away with these partial, resentful trifles, calculated to irritate, not to quell or appease, inadequate to their purpose, unworthy of us! Why will you endeavour to deceive yourselves and us? You know that it is not this place only, that disputes your right but every part; they tell you, that you have no right, from one end of the continent to the other; my sentiments of this matter you well know; consider well what you are doing, act openly and honestly; tell them you will tax them, and that they must submit; do not adopt this little, insidious, futile plan, they will despise you for it."

NEWPORT, May 20.

There is now under contemplation, by a Person in this country of great mathematic and mechanic genius, an engine, which, in an engagement by sea or land, would do four times the execution to that done by any of the methods now in use, and that without any Cannon, Muskets or Powder.

THE Honourable the Commission-

oners of his Majesty's Customs observing that Ships and Vessels frequently incur Forfeitures, and their Owners become subject to heavy Penalties, thro' the Misconduct or Negligence of the Masters and Seamen; and particularly by the Masters not making true Reports of their Cargoes, which they sometimes pretend they are not able to do, from the Manner that they take in their Loading at Foreign Ports: And at other Times they pretend that the Seamen take on board private Ventures, and secrete the same from their Knowledge, so as to be landed clandestinely upon their arrival without payment of Duty.

And several Ships and Vessels seized for the Commission of Offences of this Kind having been released in Consequence of such Representations from the Owners: The Commissioners think it necessary to advertise for the Information of all Persons whom it may concern, That upon the Detection and Discovery of any such Offences in future, the same will be prosecuted as the Law directs; so that it behoves the Owners to suppress the Custom of suffering the Seamen to take in private Ventures; and also to admonish the Masters to be punctual in taking an Account of their Cargoes, and to pay a strict Regard to their Oaths in reporting the same, as well at the Ports of their first arrival, as the Ports of Entry in North-America. By Order of the Commissioners, Boston, April 14, 1769. RICH. REEVE, Sec'y.

New-York, 8th June, 1769.

VAUX-HALL GARDENS,

HAVE been newly fitted up in a very genteel, pleasing Manner, are pleasantly situated, and now open for the Reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, &c. and will be illuminated every Evening in the Week; Coffee, Tea, and Hot Rolls at any Hour in the Day, neat Wines and other Liquors, with Cakes, as usual. A Concert of Music Vocal and Instrumental will shortly be performed twice every Week, of which due Notice will be given.—Continuously to the Garden there is a very good Long Room, convenient for a Ball, or Turtle Entertainment; also Dinners or Suppers, dressed in the most elegant Manner, on timely Notice being given to the Publick already much obliged, and very obedient humble Servant,

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WHEREAS I JACOB JENNEE, and

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June 1st, 1769. JACOB JENNEE.

WHEREAS the unhappy Beha-

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ENOCH LAMBERT, Boatman.

Woodbridge Row, 8th June 1769. 79 84

means to appease the people, and to reconcile the present unhappy divisions.

Yesterday the Committee of the noble Order of Free United Britons, waited on John Wilkes, Esq; and made him a Brother in that Order.

It is certain that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, was signed a few weeks ago by the French King, with the Queen of Hungary, the King of Spain, and the King of Prussia.

We hear that this day Lord Frederick Campbell, second son of the Duke of Argyll, was married to the Rt. Hon. Countess Dowager Ferrers.

It is remarkable that a Lady, who was a Dutchess on Thursday last, descended to plain Miss on Friday, and rose to a Countess on Sunday.

It is said that 4000 l. bail has been offered for the appearance of one of the persons concerned in the late riot at St. James's, but the same was refused.

A match is talked of between the Duke of Grafton and the daughter of the late Sir Samuel Fludyer, with a fortune of six hundred thousand pounds.

A certain P——s Royal has been caught in an intrigue with a player at Berlin, formerly Princess of B——w——k, that on its being discovered, the player's head was immediately struck off by order of a certain Potentate, and the parties are to be divorced.

It is confidently reported, that the Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Justice Mansfield is shortly to resign, and that Sir Fletcher Norton, at present Chief Justice in Eyre, will be appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in his stead.

It is said that a certain great lawyer, whose resignation is much talked of, is possessed of a fortune of near 500,000 l. [Lord M.]

April 3. One side asserts, that a very great personage, on her last birth-day, did make it her particular request, that a popular prisoner might be pardoned; to which it was replied, that the favour should be granted, but that word and honour had been given before, that no part of his sentence should be remitted him.

We hear that application has been made to the ministers by the hands of a certain company, for six ships of the line to be fitted out immediately, and sent to secure their possessions in a distant country, which, at this time, appear to be in danger.

It is rumoured that a fleet of observation is ordered to be fitted out at Portsmouth, but the destination is not yet known; and that a great number of seamen will soon be wanted.

They write from Hamburg, that divers foreign agents are now employed there in buying up vast quantities of warlike stores, ammunition and horses; and that recruits are also raising for the Prussian service.

They write from Brest, that the workmen are busy both there and at Rochfort, in equipping divers ships of war, and those on the stocks are ordered to be completed with the greatest expedition.

The magistrates and constables of Westminster met this day at their Guildhall, in King-street, and all the constables are this evening to be at the Round houses of their respective parishes in order to preserve the peace.

A Gentleman, who is lately returned from his travels in foreign parts, reports, that the French trade and traffic in divers parts of Arabia and through the Holy Land, is exceedingly increased of late years, inasmuch that in several capital places subject to the Turk, scarce a Merchant of any other nation meets with the least encouragement from the Ottoman Porte. This partly accounts for the influence of French politics, so notoriously verified in a late affair.

April 4. The meeting at Newmarket this season has not only been the most numerous and brilliant known for many years past, but remarkable for good sport and uncommon high betting. Amongst the variety of sums won and lost, we hear that three brothers (persons of fashion) had the good fortune (by laying on one side) to win no less a sum than 14000 l. the eldest 8000 l. the second 4000 l. and the youngest 2000 l. [How England refines!]

The present East-India sale is said to be one of the greatest there ever was since the establishment of the company. There are above 33,000 chests of tea; and a very few years ago 11,000 chests were thought a quantity sufficient to glut the market; from whence may easily be drawn the amazing progress of luxury in this age, and the growing importance of the Company.

April 8. A morning paper says, we hear that Mr. Moor's new invented machine (which is to go without horses) is to run, for the first time, round the City Road on Wednesday next, and that very shortly it is to set out for Winchester, and return the same day, which is one hundred and forty miles, with Passengers. The utility of this invention must add considerable to the circle of arts, as by it, travelling will not only be made more expeditious and convenient, but the carriage of all kinds of goods trebly reduced in value.

We are assured, that the French Court hath given instructions to Count de Vaux, who has lately been appointed commander in chief of their troops in the island of Corsica, to behave with the utmost lenity to such prisoners as fall into his hands, and to pursue every method in his power to give the

most agreeable impression of the French nation.

April 8. It is given out, but we know not on what authority, that a new treaty is on the tapis, between the courts of Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, to which the States General have been also invited.

Tuesday a Lady of distinction hanged herself in her own garters, at her apartments in Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Upon casting up the accounts of the election expences of a certain Baronet, we are told that they amounted to 106,000 l. 15 s. 9 d.

Letters received from Stockholm, dated April 3. advise, that the great armaments making in Denmark seem to give umbrage to the court of Sweden, on which account the King has applied to the Senate, to have the Diet convened sooner than the time appointed, but that the Senate would not agree to it.

We are assured, that the Duke of Parma has not only abolished the office of the inquisition in his territories, but also corrected many abuses which were exercised by the clergy upon the poor people in his dominions, and that the example of the Duke will be followed by the other princes of Italy.

April 11. We hear that great differences have arisen in the Conclave, which is divided into three parties, headed by the Cardinals Rezzonica, Albani, and Corsini; and that the Jesuits have lately shewn their influence is not so small as was generally supposed.

April 13. Mr. Moor's undertaking to make carriages go without horses, having engrossed a large share of public attention, a correspondent assures us, that something of the same nature was done several years ago by Mr. Arthur, the Comedian, who constructed a chariot, which went of itself several times up and down the Mall, in St. James's Park; and that a person at Towbridge also contrived a waggon to go without horses, which was shewn to many hundreds of people in Cuper's gardens, and for some little time afforded great satisfaction; but one of the springs breaking, the whole machine became disordered, and the mob at length broke it all to pieces.

Junius, in a letter addressed to the printer of a morning paper, says, "I am neither a partisan of Mr. Wilkes, nor yet bought off by the ministry. It is true, I have refused offers, which a more prudent or more interested man would have accepted. Whether it be simplicity or virtue in me, I can only affirm that I am in earnest; because I am convinced, as far as my understanding is capable of judging, that the present Ministry are driving this country to destruction; and you, I think, Sir, may be satisfied that my rank and fortune place me above a common bribe."

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 28.

"A trial of an uncommon nature came on at our assizes: A young fellow of this country laid a scheme last November for running away with a young woman, whose Brother having got intelligence of the intended rape, a few hours before it was to be put into execution, disguised himself in his sister's clothes; and in order to carry on the farce with more success took up a smoothing iron, and pretended to be very busy about some small linen that was placed before him. The ravisier, with his accomplices, entered the house at this very juncture, and forcibly carried off the pretended female, and brought her to the house where his father lived. No priest could be found at that unreasonable hour; but in order to keep up some appearance of decency, the supposed young girl was appointed to lie that night with the ravisier's own sister, upon whom the intended injury was retorted and realized. Early next morning the priest arrived, on hearing which the pretended female got up, dressed in a great hurry, mounted the priest's horse, and got clear off: When the bird was flown the cheat was discovered to the great mortification and disappointment of the intended bridegroom, on whose side, marks of pregnancy soon appeared. Whereupon bills of indictment for a rape were found against the hero of the farce, for which he stood his trial, and was honourably acquitted.

Advices in the Amsterdam Gazette, said to be received from Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, mention an engagement between the Russians and Tartars, in which the former are said to have had 30,000 men killed, and 20,000 made prisoners, and that the Tartars have destroyed all New Servia; but as these advices mention neither time nor place, they very justly observe, that the information they bring is not to be credited.—Yet an extract of a letter from Jassy, dated Feb. 28, and published in the Brussels Gazette, seems to confirm the above, with the following circumstances: "That the said news was announced at Jassy, by a discharge of 12 pieces of cannon, and the customary symphony of Turkish music." On the other hand, an extraordinary Gazette, dated the 10th of March has been published at Petersburg, containing a long account of the advantages obtained over the Tartars by the Russians, and wherein the former, besides being repulsed, at two or three different places which they attacked, are said to have lost in several engagements many hundreds of their troops.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) May 25.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 22.

"The spirit of the nation begins to rise against ministerial tyranny; the ferment of Mobs has subsided, and in its place a determined and most respectable body have associated to support Wilkes, and the constitution, under the denomination of Supporters of the Bill of Rights.—It is astonishing how Mr. Wilkes's interest grows; the Well is to a man most zealous in his cause, the city of London, the county of Middlesex, and the adjacent counties, are firmly attached to him.—The greatest and most independent families in the House of Commons espouse his interest with great warmth, and he himself, with amazing intrepidity, standing upon the basis of our constitution, defies their power and awes their hearts.

"Lord Hillsborough is taking great pains to delude the people in America into slavery. Art and cunning is his political fort; he pursues the views of enslaving you with steadiness."

Colonel BARRE, in speaking against the resolves and address of the Parliament, said,

"Away with these partial, resentful trifles, calculated to irritate, not to quell or appease, inadequate to their purpose, unworthy of us! Why will you endeavour to deceive yourselves and us? You know that it is not this place only, that disputes your right but every part; they tell you, that you have no right, from one end of the continent to the other; my sentiments of this matter you well know; consider well what you are doing, act openly and honestly; tell them you will tax them, and that they must submit; do not adopt this little, insidious, futile plan, they will despise you for it."

NEWPORT, May 29.

There is now under contemplation, by a Person in this country of great mathematic and mechanic genius, an engine, which, in an engagement by sea or land, would do four times the execution to that done by any of the methods now in use, and that without any Cannon, Muskets or Powder.

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